



# *Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa*

## **EDICT OF GOVERNMENT**

In order to promote public education and public safety, equal justice for all, a better informed citizenry, the rule of law, world trade and world peace, this legal document is hereby made available on a noncommercial basis, as it is the right of all humans to know and speak the laws that govern them.

COMESA 260-4 (2006) (English): Textiles -  
Fibres and yarns - Determination of commercial  
mass of consignments - Part 4: Values used for  
the commercial allowances and the commercial  
moisture regains

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COMESA HARMONISED  
STANDARD

COMESA/FDHS  
260: 2006 TR

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**Textiles - Fibres and yarns - Determination of  
commercial mass of consignments –  
Part 4: Values used for the commercial  
allowances and the commercial moisture  
regains**

TECHNICAL REPORT

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REFERENCE: FDHS/TR 260:2006

## Foreword

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) was established in 1994 as a regional economic grouping consisting of 20 member states after signing the co-operation Treaty. In Chapter 15 of the COMESA Treaty, Member States agreed to co-operate on matters of standardisation and Quality assurance with the aim of facilitating the faster movement of goods and services within the region so as to enhance expansion of intra-COMESA trade and industrial expansion.

Co-operation in standardisation is expected to result into having uniformly harmonised standards. Harmonisation of standards within the region is expected to reduce Technical Barriers to Trade that are normally encountered when goods and services are exchanged between COMESA Member States due to differences in technical requirements. Harmonized COMESA Standards are also expected to result into benefits such as greater industrial productivity and competitiveness, increased agricultural production and food security, a more rational exploitation of natural resources among others.

COMESA Harmonized Standards are developed by the COMESA experts on standards representing the National Standards Bodies and other stakeholders within the region and are approved after circulating Final Draft Harmonized Standards (FDHS) to all member states for at least three months. The assumption is that all contentious issues would have been resolved during the previous stages or that an international or regional standard being adopted has been subjected through a development process consistent with accepted international practice.

COMESA Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the COMESA Harmonized Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest version of the standards they are implementing.

This COMESA standard is technically identical to ISO/TR 6741-4:1987- Textiles - Fibres and yarns - Determination of commercial mass of consignments – Part 4: Values used for the commercial allowances and the commercial moisture regains - TECHNICAL REPORT

<p>A COMESA Harmonized Standard does not purport to include all necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.</p>
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# Textiles — Fibres and yarns — Determination of commercial mass of consignments —

## Part 4 : Values used for the commercial allowances and the commercial moisture regains

*Textiles — Fibres et fils — Détermination de la masse commerciale d'un lot —*

*Partie 4 : Valeurs utilisées pour les taux commerciaux de conditionnement et pour les taux commerciaux de reprise d'humidité*

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

The main task of ISO technical committees is to prepare International Standards. In exceptional circumstances a technical committee may propose the publication of a technical report of one of the following types :

- type 1, when the necessary support within the technical committee cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts;
- type 2, when the subject is still under technical development requiring wider exposure;
- type 3, when a technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example).

Technical reports are accepted for publication directly by ISO Council. Technical reports types 1 and 2 are subject to review within three years of publication, to decide if they can be transformed into International Standards. Technical reports type 3 do not necessarily have to be reviewed until the data they provide is considered no longer valid or useful.

ISO/TR 6741-4 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

The reasons which led to the decision to publish this document in the form of a technical report type 2 are explained in the Introduction.

## 0 Introduction

This Technical Report constitutes the fourth part of International Standard ISO 6741 and has been prepared by ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*. ISO 6741 is being published in four parts as follows:

Part 1: Mass determination and calculations.

Part 2: Methods for obtaining laboratory samples.

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Part 3: Specimen cleaning procedures.

Part 4: Values used for the commercial allowances and the commercial moisture regains.

The terminology used in this International Standard is in accordance with ISO 6348.

Most contracts of sale between buyer and seller specify either that the invoice mass of a consignment shall be determined by an independent third party, or that the seller's figure may be subject to an independent third-party check. ISO 6741, parts 1 to 3, are the methods which are to be used by the independent third party in these cases. The figure for the commercial mass which results from the application of the procedures in this International Standard either becomes the invoice mass of the consignment or is compared with the declared invoice mass plus or minus the tolerance agreed between the buyer and seller.

It is not intended that the methods in this International Standard shall necessarily be used by the seller to establish his invoice mass.

The methods described in this International Standard are, for the most part, destructive.

This document is published as a Technical Report because there is no international consensus on the allowances and regains which should be applied to particular fibres. When, in 1975, work was started by TC 38, a Working Group was formed with the task of preparing a list of values actually in use. It was hoped that a single value for each fibre could then be incorporated into the International Standard. The wide divergence of values, however, has resulted in agreement to publish the information collected in the form of a Technical Report. Particular attention is drawn to those allowances which have been agreed by the international trade associations.

The sampling method, the cleaning method (if appropriate) and the corresponding commercial allowance or commercial moisture regain for a particular consignment are normally the subject of agreement between the buyer and the seller.

The values for the commercial allowances and commercial moisture regains, which are arbitrary figures to be formally agreed between the interested parties, are applicable only for this purpose, and when used in conjunction with the procedures defined in this International Standard.

## 1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 6741, published as a Technical Report, gives values for the commercial allowances and commercial moisture regains commonly used in the calculation of the commercial mass of consignments of textile fibres and yarns composed of a single generic type in their morphological state indicated in tables 1 and 2.

## 2 References

ISO 3166, *Codes for the representation of names of countries*.

ISO 6348, *Textiles — Determination of mass — Vocabulary*.

ISO 6741, *Textiles — Fibres and yarns — Determination of commercial mass of consignments*

- *Part 2: Methods for obtaining laboratory samples.*
- *Part 3: Specimen cleaning procedures.*

## 3 Commercial allowances and commercial moisture regains in use

The commercial allowances and commercial moisture regains in use are given in tables 1 and 2 respectively.

The sampling procedures given in ISO 6741-2 to be used for each morphological form (fibre, tow, sliver, yarn) are listed in table 3. The sampling list and, where appropriate, the cleaning method from ISO 6741-3 which is to be used for a particular fibre type are indicated in tables 1 and 2.

For example, when checking the invoice mass of a consignment of bales of polyester staple fibre, first find the entry in table 1 for polyester staple fibre. This indicates that a commercial allowance of 1,5 % may be used, that the sample procedure is to be found in List 2 of table 3, and that the cleaning procedure is method E in ISO 6741-3. List 2 of table 3 indicates that procedure A1 in ISO 6741-2 is applicable to sample the bales.

NOTE — In the special case where fibres or yarns have been subjected to special treatment, different commercial allowances or commercial moisture regains may be adopted.

If a fibre, or a particular form of fibre (for example greasy wool, wet-packed high-shrinkage acrylic) is not included, then the methods in this International Standard may not be applicable to that fibre or form of fibre.

Table 1 — Commercial allowances in current use

Generic name of fibre	International trade association value			National value if different from international trade association value <sup>1)</sup>	Sampling procedure list number (table 3)	Cleaning procedure (ISO 6741-3)
	IWTO	ITMF	BISFA			
<b>Man-made fibres</b>						
Acetate			9,0	7,0 IT	2	A1
Acrylic				2,0 DE FR 2,5 AU BE HU 3,0 PL		
Alginate				20,0 AU BE DE GB IT		
Chlorofibre				1,0 HU PL 2,0 BE DE FR IT		
Cupro			13,0		2	A1
Elastane				1,5 DE 10,0 PL		
Elastodiene				1,0 DE		
Fluorofibre				0 DE IT		
Metal				0 PL 2,0 DE IT		
Modacrylic				2,0 DE		
Modal			13,0		2	A1
Nylon or polyamide staple fibre						
— 6-6 and 6			6,25	7,5 PL 8,0 CS	2	A1
— 11			3,5		2	A1
Nylon or polyamide filament yarn						
— 6-6 and 6			5,75	6,0 AU 7,75 CS 8,0 PL	2	A1
— 11			3,5		2	A1
Polycarbamide				2,0 DE		
Polyester staple fibre			1,5	1,0 CS	2	E
Polyester filament yarn			1,5	3,0 BE CS DE GB FI HU FR PL	2	E
Polyethylene				1,5 AU DE HU		
Polypropylene			2,0	1,0 HU PL 1,5 AU	2	A1
Polyurethane staple fibre				3,5 DE 2,8 HU		
Polyurethane filament yarn				3,0 DE 2,8 HU		
Protein				13,0 BE 15,0 PL 17,0 DE FI IT		
Textile glass diameter > 5 µm			2,0		2	G <sup>2)</sup>
Textile glass diameter ≤ 5 µm			3,0		2	G
Triacetate			7,0			
Triviny				3,0 DE		
Vinyl				5,0 DE 5,5 HU		
Viscose			13,0		2	A1
<b>Natural fibres</b>						A2
Cotton						
— raw and grey state		8,5				A2
— sized				12,0 AU GB	3	D
— mercerized				8,5 BE 10,5 DE	3	A2
— dyed				8,5 BE	3	A2
Flax/Linen				12,0 BE DE FI PL	3	A1 (yarn only)
Wool						
— fibre, washed but not clean scoured	18,0					
— fibre, clean scoured				13,6 IN 17,0 BE PL 18,5 GB	1	
— tops, oil combed				13,6 IN 22,75 BE 24,5 GB	1	
— tops, dry combed				13,6 IN 18,25 BE PL 19,0 HU 19,4 GB	1	
— yarns, woollen	17,0			13,6 IN 17,0 IT PL 18,7 HU	1	
— yarns, worsted in oil	18,25			13,6 IN	1	
— yarns, worsted, dry combed				13,6 IN 18,25 BE PL 19,0 HU 19,7 GB	1	

Table 1 (concluded)

Generic name of fibre	International trade association value			National value if different from international trade association value <sup>1)</sup>	Sampling procedure list number (table 3)	Cleaning procedure (see ISO 6741-3)
	IWTO	ITMF	BISFA			
<b>Natural fibres (concluded)</b>	18,25					C
— noils, Lister and Noble				13,6 IN 14,0 BE	1	
— noils, Schlumberger				13,6 IN 16,0 BE 17,0 PL	1	
— laps and ring laps					1	
<b>Animal hair</b>						
Horse and goat						
— carded				15,0 DE 18,0 FI 19,0 PL	1	
— combed				16,0 DE FI 19,0 PL	1	
— others				As wool	1	
Silk				11,0 BE DE FI PL 13,0 HU	3	
Abaca				14,0 BE DE IT		
Hemp				12,0 BE DE PL	3	
Kapok				10,9 DE		
Ramie						
— raw fibre				12,0 BE PL	3	
— degummed				8,5 DE 12,0 BE PL	3	
Sisal				14,0 BE DE IT PL		
Jute				17,0 BE DE 18,75 AU GB 13,75 PL	3	
Alfa				14,0 DE		
Coir				13,0 DE		
Broom				14,0 DE	3	
Kenaf				13,75 PL 17,0 DE	3	
Asbestos				2,0 DE 3,0 PL		
Paper				13,75 DE 15,0 PL		

1) Country codes in accordance with ISO 3166. See table 4.

2) Using 15 g samples instead of the 40 g specified in ISO 6741-2.

Table 2 — Commercial moisture regains in current use

Generic name of fibre	International trade association value			National value if different from international trade association value <sup>1)</sup>	Sampling procedure list number (see ISO 6741-2)
	IWTO	ITMF	BISFA		
<b>Man-made fibres</b>			2,0		2
Acetate				6,0 CS FI IN 6,5 CA JP PL US 7,0 SU	
Acrylic				1,5 CA FI HU IN PL US	
Alginate				—	
Aramid				3,5, 4,5 or 7,0 (Depending on end use) US	
Chlorofibre				0 FI HU JP PL US 1,0 CS 2,0 SU	
Cupro				11,0 JP PL 12,0 CA	
Elastane				0 HU 1,0 JP PL 1,3 US	
Elastodiene				0 HU	
Fluorofibre				0 US 2,0 SU	
Metal				0 HU PL US	
Modacrylic				0,5 CA 2,0 IT JP 2,5 FR HU 3,0 US	
Modal				11,0 JP PL US	
Nylon or polyamide					
— 6-6 and 6				4,5 CA CS DE FI HU JP PL US	
— 11				5,0 SU 1,5 HU	
Polycarbamide				—	
Polyester				0,4 CA FI HU JP US 0,7 CS 1,0 SU 0,5 PL	



Table 2 (continued)

Generic name of fibre	International trade association value			National value if different from international trade association value <sup>1)</sup>	Sampling procedure list number (see ISO 6741-2)
	IWTO	ITMF	BISFA		
<b>Man-made fibres (concluded)</b>					
Polyethylene				0 HU JP US	
Polypropylene				0 HU JP PL US 0,1 FI 0,5 SU	
Polyurethane				1,5 HU	
Protein				10,0 US 14,0 PL	
Textile glass				0 HU PL US 1,5 CS	
Trivinyll				—	
Vinyllal				4,5 HU US 5,0 JP	
Viscose				11,0 CS DE IN JP PL SU US	
				12,0 CA	
<b>Natural fibres</b>					
Cotton					
— grey state		8,5		7,0 CA US	
— sized				8,5 CS HU	
— mercerized				8,5 CS HU US 9,5 IT 10,5 FR	
— dyed				8,0 US 8,5 FR HU	
Flax/Linen					
— fibre				12,0 CS FR GB IT JP PL SU US	3
— yarn				8,75 US 10,0 CS 12,0 GB FR IT JP	3
Wool					
— fibre, washed but not clean scoured <sup>2)</sup>				18,0 GB	1
— fibre, clean scoured	17,0			13,6 US 16,0 JP	1
— tops, oil combed	19,0			13,6 US 17,0 SU 18,25 HU	1
— tops, dry combed	18,25			17,0 SU	1
— yarns, woollen				13,6 US 14,7 HU 15,0 JP SU	
				17,0 PL	1
— yarns, worsted, in oil <sup>2)</sup>				13,6 US 17,0 PL	
				18,25 GB HU IN	1
— yarns, worsted, dry combed	18,25			13,6 US 15,0 CA JP 17,0 PL SU	1
— noils, Lister and Noble	14,0			13,6 US	1
— noils, Schlumberger	16,0			13,6 US 17,0 PL	1
— noils, carbonised and wasted	17,0				
— laps and ring laps <sup>2)</sup>				18,25 FR GB	1
<b>Animal hair</b>					
Horse and goat					
— carded				12,0 SU 14,0 CS 17,0 US	
				19,0 PL	1
— combed				14,0 CS 17,0 US 19,0 PL	1
Hare, rabbit, cow				15,0 PL	
Angora, cashmere, mohair				17,0 PL	
Others				As wool	1
Silk				11,0 CS FR GB HU IN IT PL SU	
				US 12,0 JP	3
Abaca				12,0 GB 14,0 FR	
Hemp				12,0 CS FR GB IT PL US	
Kapok				—	
Ramie					
— raw fibre				12,0 FR IT 12,0 PL	
— degummed				8,5 FR IT 12,0 PL	
Sisal				12,0 GB JP 14,0 FR PL SU	
Jute				13,75 CS FI PL US 17,0 FR SU	3
— raw fibre				13,75 IT	
— yarn to 280 tex				18,0 IT	
— yarn above 280 tex				16,0 IT	

Table 2 (concluded)

Generic name of fibre	International trade association value			National value if different from international trade association value <sup>1)</sup>	Sampling procedure list number (see ISO 6741-2)
	IWTO	ITMF	BISFA		
Alfa				—	
Coir				—	
Broom				—	
Kenaf				13,75 PL	
Asbestos				0 HU 3,0 IT PL	
Paper				15,0 CS PL	

1) Country codes in accordance with ISO 3166. See table 4.

2) IWTO recognizes that the standards of regain of these items may be applied to the dry and fat-free weight. However, in the case of sales from the UK of washed wool, but not clean scoured, worsted yarns in oil, laps and ring laps, the standards of regain are calculated on the dry weight.

Table 3 — Lists of sampling procedures

Form of material	Nature of consignment	Sampling procedure from ISO 6741-2		
		List 1	List 2	List 3
Bulk staple	Bale of density less than 200 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	B or C	A	B
Bulk staple	Bale of density greater than 200 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	C	A	C
Tow or fibre strand	Bale or case with fibre strands or a single tow		D	
Tow or fibre strand	Container with several packages		E	
Sliver or top	Container with several packages	E	E	E
Skeins	Container with unsupported skeins			L
Yarn	Container with supported packages > 1,5 kg	H	F	J or K
Yarn	Container with supported packages < 1,5 kg	H	F or G	J or K

Table 4 — Country names codes used from ISO 3166

Code	Country	Code	Country
AU	Australia	HU	Hungary
BE	Belgium	IN	India
CA	Canada	IT	Italy
CS	Czechoslovakia	JP	Japan
DE	Germany, F. R.	PL	Poland
FI	Finland	SU	Union of Soviet
FR	France		Socialist Republics
GB	United Kingdom	US	United States of America

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